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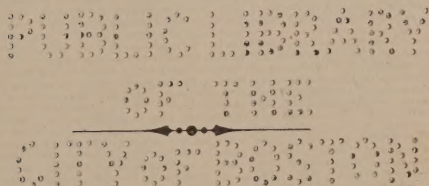


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PRE-COLUMBIAN DISCOVERIES
OF
AMERICA.

BY
PAUL BARRON WATSON.

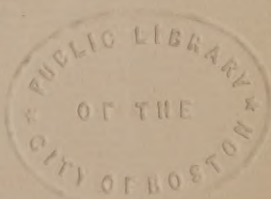
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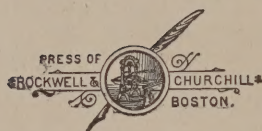
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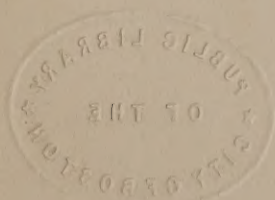
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BIBLIOGRAPHY

OF THE

PRE-COLUMBIAN DISCOVERIES OF AMERICA.

By PAUL BARRON WATSON.

These notes were begun as an introduction to a thesis prepared under Dr. Emerton, in one of the history courses at Harvard College. The present essay is intended as a complete bibliography of those claims to the discovery of America before Columbus which are based upon documentary evidence. These claims are nine in number—Chinese (499), Northmen (1000-1347), Arabs (about 1125), Welsh (1170), Venetians (1380), Portuguese (1463), Poles (1476), Martin Behaim (1483), and Cousin of Dieppe (1488). The order of arrangement is strictly chronological. The following abbreviations have been used: A: Augustus; B: Benjamin; C: Charles; D: David; E: Edward; F: Frederick; G: George; H: Henry; I: Isaac; J: John; K: Karl; L: Louis; M: Mark; N: Nicholas; O: Otto; P: Peter; R: Richard; S: Samuel; T: Thomas; W: William; and for the corresponding forms of these names in other languages. 3: 71 means that vol. 3, p. 71, of the work mentioned, relates to the present subject. The initials, *H.*, *B.A.*, and *B.P.*, indicate that the works to whose titles they are affixed were seen at the Harvard College Library, the Boston Athenæum, and the Boston Public Library. Corrections and additions will be thankfully received by the author.

I. DISCOVERY BY THE CHINESE.

Institut de France. *Académie Royale des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres.* Mémoires de littérature. Paris, 1761. 28: 506-525. *B.P.* Recherches sur les navigations des Chinois du côté de l'Amérique, par M. de Guignes.

Says that he finds in the Chinese histories mention made of long voyages, which seem to him to be to portions of America. He has therefore collected them in this article. He believes that they visited the parts around California and Mexico on more than one occasion.

Nouvelles annales des voyages. Paris, 1831. 2d ser., 21: 53-68. *H.* Recherches sur le pays de Fou Sang; par H: J. von Klaproth.

Gives the story of the Chinese priest in full, with a chart. He thinks it impossible that Fou Sang was a part of America, and gives his reasons at considerable length.

Dupaix, Guillaume. Antiquités mexicaines. Paris, 1834. 1: 119-136. *B.A.* Recherches sur les antiquités de l'Amérique du Nord et de l'Amérique du Sud, par D: Bailie Warden.

A long discussion of the Chinese claim. Favorable.

Nipon o dai itsi rau. [A French translation, by I: Tetsingh, under the title of "Annales des empereurs du Japon," with an "Aperçu de l'histoire mythologique du Japon" by H: Julius von Klaproth. Paris, 1834. pp. iv-ix. *H.*]

Klaproth here discusses quite fully the claim of De Guignes, and thinks that there is no truth in the story.

Humboldt, F: H: Alexander von. Examen critique de l'histoire de la géographie du nouveau continent. Paris, 1837. 2: 62-84. *H.*

Humboldt discusses very completely the question of the discovery of America by the Chinese. He grants that the monuments, divisions of time, and several myths, of the former inhabitants of America, offer a striking analogy to the customs of Eastern Asia; but yet asserts that De Guignes is mistaken in announcing that the Chinese have known of America since the fifth century of our era. He refers, in support of his position, to the article by Klaproth.

Neumann, K: F: (A tract written in 1841, in German, on the discovery of America.) [An English translation, by C: G. Leland, published in "The Knickerbocker," N.Y., 1850, 36: 301-320, under the title of "California and Mexico in the fifth century." *H.*]

Makes several remarks about America in the fifth century, taking as his authorities the Chinese histories which contain references to lands which he thinks to be a part of America. This book contains, among other things, the account of Hwei-Shin, in which the author fully believes.

Colombo, Cristoforo. Select letters; ed. by R: H: Major. London, 1847. (Hakluyt Society.) pp. xi-xii. *H.*

The introduction, by R: H: Major, gives the account of the Chinese priest, with the names of the chief writers upon the subject.

Rivero, Mariano E: , and Tschudi, J: Jakob von. Peruvian antiquities. [An English translation. N.Y., 1853. pp. 16-17. *B.P.*]

Speaks of the Chinese claim, which he regards as probable.

Domenech, Em., l'abbé. Seven years' residence in the great deserts of North America. London, 1860. 1: 50-52. *BP.*

Speaks of the claim of the Chinese, and says that Fusang has been proved by Paravey to be Mexico.

Brasseur de Bourbourg, C: Étienne, l'abbé. Popul Vuh. Paris, 1861. pp. xxxix-xli. *H.*
Favorable.

Continental monthly. N.Y. and Boston, 1862, April, pp. 391-392, and May, pp. 530-534. *H.* The Chinese discovery of Mexico in the fifth century, by C: G. Leland.

Gives the account of the Buddhist priest, and expresses the opinion that the story is true, and that he visited Mexico.

Revue archéologique. Paris, 1864-65. n.s., 10: 188-201, 370-385; 11: 42-49, 273-292. *H.*

In this article, by Gustave d'Eichthal, the question of the Chinese is discussed very fully. In the first part the article of De Guignes, which d'Eichthal considers conclusive, is analysed; the second treats of the manner in which Buddhism is modified and propagated; the third gives a résumé of the observations of Humboldt on the civilization of Asia and America; and the fourth treats of the presence of Buddhism among the North American Indians.

Gentleman's magazine. London, 1869. n.s. 3: 333-335. *H.* The discovery of America by the Chinese, by C: Welles.

Raises the question whether the Chinese did not discover America before Columbus. He gives the account of Hoei-Shin, which he seems to believe. This article was reprinted in the "Historical magazine," Morrisania, 1869. 2d s., 11: 220-221.

Notes and queries on China and Japan Hong Kong, 1869-70. *BP.*

Y. J. N., 3: 58, says he has seen in a home paper that Neumann has found that some Buddhist priests have discovered America. The writer begs to submit it to further enquiry. Theos. Sampson, 3: 78-79, attempts to show that the Buddhist priest did not discover America. S., 4: 19, says that M. Léon de Rosny asserts that in Fusang deer and copper are found. The writer argues from this that Fusang must be in the Arctic Regions of America.

Chinese recorder and missionary journal. Fouchow, Oct., 1870. Fusang, or who discovered America, by E. Bretschneider. *H.*

A very learned and exhaustive article favorable to the Chinese claim. Reprinted in Leland's "Fusang."

Rosny, Léon de. Variétés orientales. Paris, 1872. p. 80. *H.*

A brief description of Fusang is here given.

Galaxy. N.Y., 1875. 20: 512-514. *H.* Claims to the discovery of America, by J: T. Short.

Discusses at considerable length the Chinese claim, and adds, "We are more disposed to give credence to the theory that the Chinese discovered America at a very early day than to attach much importance to the particular account of that discovery by Hoei-Shin."

Leland, C: G. Fusang, or the discovery of America by Chinese Buddhist priests in the fifth century. London, 1875. *BP.*

Contents. Preface; Memoir of Prof. C: F. Neumann; Narrative of Hoei-Shin, with contents by Prof. Neumann; Remarks on the text of Prof. Neumann; Letter from Col. Barclay Kennon, on the navigation of the North Pacific Ocean; American antiquities, with their relations to the Old World; Advocates and opponents of the narrative of

Hoei-Shin; Latest discussion of Fusang; Appendix; Index.

The narrative of Hoei-Shin here given is a translation of Neumann's work. The letter from Colonel Kennon expresses the opinion that the alleged voyage of the Buddhist priest is easily practicable. Leland speaks of the similarity between the Dakota and Asiatic languages, and thinks this shows that the Dakota tribe came originally from Asia. He does not think that the Buddhist priest came in contact with the Mound-Builders, but believes that he visited Mexico. This book contains a very complete summary of the views of different writers.

Adam, Lucien. (*In* "Congrès International des Américanistes." Compte-rendu de la 1^e session, Nancy et Paris, 1875. 1: 114-163. *BP.*)

Treats at considerable length the question of the Chinese, with the advocates of which claim the writer agrees. A map of the route of the Chinese and engravings of some bas-reliefs are added.

Bryant, W: Cullen, and Gay, Sidney Howard. Popular history of the United States. N. Y., 1876. 1: 85-87. *H.*

Gives the account of the Buddhist priest, referring to Humboldt and Leland as his authorities. After discussing briefly the probability that the story is true, he says that it is too indefinite.

Bancroft, Hubert Howe. The native races of the Pacific States of North America. N.Y., 1876. 5: 33-37. *H.*

The account of Hoei-Shin is here given in full, with the authorities upon which it rests. The author does not express any opinion on the subject, but gives quotations from some of its supporters and opponents.

Short, J: T. The North Americans of antiquity. N.Y., 1879. pp. 148-151. *H.*

Same views as those expressed by the author in the "Galaxy," 1875.

Williams, S: Wells. Notices of Fu-sang and other countries lying east of China, in the Pacific Ocean. New Haven, 1881.

Unfavorable; written to controvert Leland's publications; contains translations from the antiquarian researches of Ma Twan-lin, in the 13th and 14th centuries, but identifies his "Fu-sang" with the "Loo-choo" Islands rather than with America. This article was also published in the "Journal of the American Oriental Society," v. 11, 1881.

II. DISCOVERY BY THE NORTHMEN.

Adamus Bremensis. Gesta Hammaburgensis Ecclesiae Pontificum. Written about 1075. [Published at Hamburg, 1846, in v. 7 of Pertz, "Monumenta Germaniae historica," cap. 247. *H.*]

Says that Sweyn Estrýthson, King of Denmark, told him of a land in the ocean, called Winland; that it was so called because vines grew wild there, from which an excellent wine was obtained.

Ordericus Vitalis. Historiae Ecclesiasticae libri tredecim. Written about 1140. [An edition, Paris, 1852. 4: 29. *H.*]

Says that the Orcaades and Finland, as well as Iceland, Greenland, and several other lands, even in Golland, are subject to the king of Norway. This Finland is perhaps Vinland.

Snorri Sturleson. Heimskringla. Written in 1215. [An English translation, with preliminary dissertation, by S: Laing, London, 1844, under the title of "The Sea Kings of Norway." 1: 141-187, 465; 3: 344-361. *H.*]

Chap. 5 is devoted to the discovery of Greenland and America by the Northmen, in which the author fully believes. Two engravings of the Dighton Rock are added. At l: 465, the chronicle says that Leif "found Vinland the Good." Here Laing remarks: "There are eight chapters here in Peringskiöld's edition of the *Heimskringla* which relate to the discovery of Vinland, and are taken from the *Codex Flatauensis*, but are not in the manuscripts of the *Heimskringla* known to the Danish antiquaries. They are supposed to have been an interpolation in the manuscript which Peringskiöld had before him, but which is not to be found." In 3: 344-361, these eight chapters are translated in full.

Grotius, Hugo. *De origine gentium Americanarum dissertatio.* Amst., 1642. [An ed. pub. in *Petrus Albinus*' "Commentatio de linguis peregrinis atque insulis ignotis." Vitebergae, 1714. p. 39. *BM.*]

Says he thinks that almost all those people about the Isthmus of Panama are descended from the Norwegians; but it appears to have been merely his conjecture.

Laet, J. de. *Notae ad dissertationem Hugonis Grotii de origine gentium Americanarum.* Parisiis, 1643. pp. 161-163. *H.*

Says that, in 1121, Erik went in search of the island of Vinland, and died in the attempt, and that in 1000 Leif, Erik's son, converted Greenland to Christianity. Laet opposes Grotius' opinion that America was peopled by the Norwegians, but it does not seem to occur to him that Vinland was a part of America.

Morisotus, Claudius Bartholomaeus. *Orbis maritimi sive rerum in mari et littoribus gestarum generalis historia.* Divione, 1643. p. 593. *BM.*

Favorable.

Hornius, G. *Ulyssea.* Lugduni, 1671. p. 335. *BM.*

Mentions the Zeni voyage, which he believes, considering Estotland to be either Scotland or Scetland. Speaks of Estotland as a part of the American continent, and says that the Zeni discovered Frisland, but the author does not seem to have known that they claimed also the discovery of Estotland.

Montanus, Arnoldus. *De nieuwe en onbekende weereld.* Amst., 1671. p. 28-31. *H.*

Favorable.

Riccioli, J. Baptista. *Geographiae et hydrographiae reformatae.* Venetiis, 1672. p. 89. *BM.*

Says that in 1381 the Zeni sailed to Labrador, to which some Frisland fishermen had already penetrated about 1340, and that Labrador is divided from Estotland by the river Nivonus, usually called Rio Nevado.

Becmann, J. C. *Historia orbis terrarum geographica et civilis.* Francof. ad Oderam, 1673. [3a ed. 1685. pp. 152-153. *BM.*]

Speaks of Frisland as probably a small island of North America. Says that not much is known about it, but that Ortelius tells us it was discovered by Nicolo Zeno.

Rudbeck, Olf. *Atlant eller Manheim, Atlantica sive Manheim.* Upsalae, 1689. 1: 291-292. *BM.*

Says that Adamus Bremensis is mistaken in asserting the existence of a place called Vinland.

Campanius, T., of Holm. *Kort beskrifning om provincien Nya Sverige uti America.* Stockholm, 1702. [English translation, under the title of "Description of the Province of New Sweden," by P. S. du Ponceau. Phila., 1834. pp. 28-31. *H.*]

Gives briefly the account of the Northmen, which the author is inclined to believe.

Torfæus, Thormodus. *Historia Vinlandiae antiquae.* Havniae, 1705. *H.*

Contains a complete history of the discovery of Vinland, as taken from MSS. found in the libraries of the North. The author does not attempt to identify the places, except that Vinland was in North America.

Torfæus, Thormodus. *Gronlandia antiqua.* Havniae, 1706. [An edition, Havniae, 1715. 3: 16-17. *BP.*]

Gives the following extract from Ari:—"Inde colligi potest, idgenus gentem illic permeasse, quae Vinlandiam incoluit, quam Graenlandi Skraelingia appellant."

Mallet, Paul H. *Introduction à l'histoire de Dannemarc.* Copenhagen, 1755. [An English translation, under the title of "Northern antiquities," v. 1: ch. 11. *H.*]

After discussing at considerable length the discovery of America, he says, "There can be no doubt but that the Norwegian Greenlanders discovered the American continent; that the place where they settled was either the country of Labrador or Newfoundland, and that their colony subsisted there a good while." In an edition by J. A. Blackwell, London, 1847, pp. 244-276, the "Antiquitates Americanae" has been made use of, and much additional information is given.

Crantz, D. *Historie von Grönland.* Barby, 1765. [An English translation. London, 1767. 1: 241-257. *BP.*]

"'Tis probable that those Indians at present about Newfoundland, who are so very different in their shape and manner of living from the other Americans, may be descended from the Northmen."

Franklin, B. *Letter to Mr. Mather, July 7, 1773.* (*In his Works*, ed. by Jared Sparks. Boston, 1839. 8: 68-69. *H.*)

Says that Kalm, about 25 years since, drew up a note of the discovery of America by the Northmen, and gave it to him. Franklin adds that "the circumstances give the account a great appearance of authenticity." He thinks, too, that the country they visited was southward of New England.

Burnet, James [Lord Monboddo]. *Of the origin and progress of language.* Edin., 1773. [2d ed. Edin., 1774. pp. 590-591, note. *H.*]

Favorable.

Robertson, W. *History of America.* London, 1777. 1: 438-439. *H.*

In note xvii, Robertson confesses his inability to examine the literature of the North, and doubts the truth of the story; but thinks, that, if the Norwegians landed in America at all, they probably did so at Newfoundland.

Schöning, Gerhard. *Norges Riges historie.* Soroë, 1769. [An edition published by P. F. Suhm. Kjöbenhavn, 1781. 3: 414-423. *H.*]

Gives the discovery of Vinland at considerable length, and believes it to be a part of America.

Sprengel, Matthias Christian. *Geschichte der Europäer in Nordamerika.* Leipzig, 1782. pp. 129-136. *H.*

Favorable; thinks they went as far south as North Carolina.

Filson, J. *The discovery, settlement, and present state of Kentucky.* Wilmington, 1784. pp. 94-95. *H.*

Here the author mentions that the Danes are recorded to have discovered a land called Vinland; he adds, "The remains of this colony are probably to be found on the coast of Labrador."

Forster, J. Reinholdt. Geschichte der Schifffahrt u. Entdeckungen d. Nordens. Frankfurt, 1784. [An English translation, under the title of "History of voyages and discoveries in the North." London, 1786. pp. 44-88. *H.*]

Forster gives the account of the Northmen, and thinks that Vinland was in Newfoundland or on the coast north of the St. Lawrence.

Pennant, T. Introduction to the Arctic zoology. London, 1787. [2d ed., London, 1792. pp. 264-265. *H.*]

Favorable.

American museum. Accounts of the discovery of Vinland, or America, by the Icelanders, in the 11th century, taken from Mallet's Northern antiquities, volume 1. Phila., 1789. 6: 159-162. *H.*

A translation of a part of the account given by Mallet. It was to have been continued, but apparently was not.

Belknap, Jeremy. American biography. Boston, 1794. 1: 47-58. *H.*

Belknap takes his account entirely from Pontoppidan, Crantz, and Forster. His opinion is: "Though we can come to no positive conclusion in a question of such antiquity, yet there are many circumstances to confirm, and none to disprove, the relation given of the voyages of Biron."

Eggers, H. P. von. Ueber die wahre Lage des alten Ostgrönlands. Kiel, 1794. pp. 84-96. *H.*
Uncertain.

Fritsch, J. Gottlob. Disputatio historico-geographica in qua quaeritur utrum veteres Americam noverint nec ne. Cur. Regnit., 1796. pp. 17-21. *H.*

Contains a brief account of the discovery of America by the Northmen. The author believes that the story is true, and thinks that they landed in Canada or Carolina.

Boucher de la Richarderie, Gilles. Bibliothèque universelle des voyages. Paris, 1808. 1: 43-51. *H.*

Gives a partial bibliography of the discoveries of the Northmen, with a brief account of the discovery of Vinland.

Annales des voyages. Paris, 1810. 10: 50-87. *H.* Tableau historique des découvertes géographiques des Scandinaves ou Normands, par Malte-Brun.

In favor of the discovery of America by the Northmen. Contains an exact copy of the map of the Zeno brothers, with one showing the discoveries of the Northmen.

Williamson, Hugh. History of North Carolina. Phila., 1812. 1: 4-8, 213-215. *H.*

Speaks of the discovery of America by the Northmen as an established fact, and gives the account at some length, referring to Mallet and Toræus.

Pinkerton, J. A general collection of the best and most interesting voyages and travels in all parts of the world. London, 1814. 17: xxiii-xxiv. *H.*

The Northmen "discovered Vinland, which seems to have been a part of Newfoundland."

McCulloch, James H. Researches on America. Baltimore, 1816. pp. 8-11. *BP.*

Unfavorable.

Müller, P. Erasmus. Sagabibliothek. Copenhagen, 1816-20. [A German translation of

the first part, by Lachmann, Berlin, 1816, entitled "Sagenbibliothek des skandinavischen Alterthums in Auszügen." pp. 213-215. *H.*]

Here is given a synopsis of the Saga of Erik the Red and Thorfinn Karlsefne, which Müller says is not older than the 14th century. References are also given to other Sagas which mention the discovery of Vinland.

Malte-Brun, Conrad. Précis de la géographie universelle. Paris, 1817. p. 224. *H.*

Favorable.

Svea. Upsala, 1818. 1: 197-226. Öm Skandinavernes Fordua Upptacktsresor till Nordamerika, ved J. H. Schröder. *BP.*

Treats of the discovery of Vinland, which he believes to have been a part of North America.

Barrow, Sir J. Chronological history of voyages to the Arctic Regions. London, 1818. pp. 1-13. *H.*

Believes that Vinland was either Labrador or Newfoundland.

Henderson, Ebenezer. Iceland. Edin., 1818. [An ed. at Boston, 1831. pp. 15-17. *H.*]

The author says with perfect confidence, "To the Icelanders belongs the honor of being the first discoverers of America and Greenland."

Yates, J. V. N., and Moulton, Joseph White. History of the State of New York. N.Y., 1824. 1: 110-125. *H.*

The discoveries of the Northmen are here discussed at great length. The author cites chiefly the works of Forster, Belknap, and Schröder, and believes that New York was a part of Vinland.

Irving, Washington. History of the life and voyages of Christopher Columbus. London, 1828. 4: 213-217. *H.*

Here Irving refers to Malte-Brun and Forster, and confesses his own ignorance of the subject. He deems the claims improbable, however. In the edition of 1838 he had changed his mind, and says, "There is no great improbability that such enterprising and roving voyagers as the Scandinavians may have wandered to the northern shores of America, about the coast of Labrador, or the shores of Newfoundland."

Murray, Hugh. Historical account of discoveries and travels in North America. London, 1829. 1: 13-28. *H.*

Murray, after giving the account at great length, remarks, "I agree with all the northern writers, that the voyages to Vinland were real voyages; but that Vinland was America, is a question respecting which I entertain the greatest possible doubt."

Cooley, W. Desborough. The history of maritime and inland discovery. (Lardner's Cabinet cyclopædia.) London, 1830. 1: 215-221. *H.*

Cooley says, "It is impossible to shake the authenticity of these plain and circumstantial accounts; and it is likewise difficult, if not impossible, to acknowledge their genuine character without admitting at the same time that Vinland was in Newfoundland, or else on the continent of North America." This book was reprinted in the "Edinburgh cabinet library."

Wheaton, H. History of the Northmen. Phila., 1831. ch. 2. *H.*

Wheaton expresses no doubt of the fact that the Northmen discovered America. He thinks, too, that Vinland was in the vicinity of Boston.

Same. [A French translation by Paul Guilloit. Histoire des peuples du Nord. Paris, 1844. pp. 22-41, 483-304. *BP.*]

In this edition, supervised by the author, the account is given at greater length; and a view of the Dighton Rock, the inscription on which Wheaton attributes to the Northmen, is added.

Leslie, J., Jameson, Robert, and Murray, Hugh. Narrative of discovery and adventures in the Polar Seas and Regions. N. Y., 1833. p. 87. *H.*

Mentions casually that "during the 11th century chance or enterprise led Greenland navigators southward to another coast, which they called Vinland, and which has been very generally believed to be America." They say further, that, after a careful examination of the authorities on which this opinion rests, they have been led to suppose that the new country was merely a more southern point of Greenland.

Priest, Josiah. American antiquities, and discoveries in the West. Albany, 1833. pp. 224-240. *H.*

Favorable.

Dupaix, Guillaume. Antiquités mexicaines. Paris, 1834. vol. 1, no. 9. pp. 48-49. *BA.*

A favorable article, by François Charles Farcy.

Dupaix, Guillaume. Antiquités mexicaines. Recherches sur les antiquités de l'Amérique du Nord et de l'Amérique du Sud, par D: Bailie Warden. Paris, 1834. 1: pp. 146-154. *BA.*

Favorable.

Bancroft, Hon. G. History of the United States. Boston, 1834. 1: 5-6. *H.*

Bancroft mentions the claims of the Northmen, and gives a list of the chief works which support these claims, but considers the whole story as vague, as well as fictitious or exaggerated.

Rafinesque, Constantine Smaltz. The American nations. Phila., 1836. 2: 280-281. *H.*

Favorable.

Humboldt, F. H. Alexander von. Examen critique de l'histoire de la géographie du nouveau continent. Paris, 1837. 1: 84-104. *H.*

Humboldt gives a synopsis of the evidence contained in the Icelandic Sagas, and asserts with great confidence that the Northmen discovered America; he also believes that the parts which they visited were between New York and Newfoundland.

Kongelige Nordiske Oldskrift Selskab. Antiquitates Americanae, sive Scriptores Septentrionales rerum Ante-Columbianarum in America. Havniae, 1837. *H.*

Contents. Praefatio; Conspectus codicum membrorum in quibus terrarum Americanarum mentio fit; Abstract of the historical evidence; Narrationes de Eiriko Rufo et Graenlandis; Historia Thorfinni Karlsefni et Snorrii Thorbrandi filii; Breviae relationes; Annotationes geographicae; Addenda et emendanda; Index chronologicus; Index personarum; Index geographicus; Index rerum; Genealogiae; Plates.

The object was to prove that the Northmen discovered America, and the account of their discoveries is given in full, as found in the manuscripts of the North. The supposed remains of the Northmen in this country are also discussed at length. Among the plates are fac-similes of parts of the ancient manuscripts, views of the Dighton Rock, and maps of Iceland and Vinland.

Democratic review. Wash., 1838. 2: 85-96, 143-158. *H.* The discovery of America by the Northmen, by Alexander Everett.

The historical evidence is considered, and the different opinions on the subject are discussed. The author is in doubt about the Dighton Rock, and believes that the Northmen settled in Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

Foreign quarterly review. London, 1838. 21: 89-118. *H.* The discovery of America by the Northmen, before Columbus.

This article is much the same as that in the "Democratic review," but is at greater length, and the writer speaks of the discoveries by the Northmen as a certainty.

North American review. Boston, 1838. 46: 161-203. *H.* The discovery of America by the Northmen, by E: Everett.

The writer here discusses at considerable length the probability of the discovery, as well as the authenticity of the accounts, and remarks, "While we are decidedly of opinion that the ancient Icelandic accounts, to which we have called the attention of our readers, have a foundation in historical truth, and that the coast of North America, and very possibly this portion of it, was visited by the Northmen, we deem it exceedingly doubtful whether they made any permanent settlement on the continent."

New York review. N. Y., 1838. 2: 352-357. *BP.*

The "Antiquitates Americanae" is reviewed, and the whole question is discussed, the chief writers on the subject being referred to. The writer fully believes that the Northmen discovered America, but is inclined to think that the Old Mill and the inscription of the Dighton Rock are not their work.

Royal Geographical Society. Journal. London, 1838. 8: 114-129. *H.*

An abstract of the historical evidence contained in the "Antiquitates Americanae," in which the writer fully believes.

Biondelli, B. Scoperta dell'America fatta nel secolo x. da alcuni Scandinavi. Milan, 1839. *H.*

A small pamphlet, in which is given a somewhat condensed account of the discovery of Vinland, taken from the "Antiquitates Americanae."

Smith, Joshua Toulmin. The Northmen in New England, or America in the tenth century. Boston, 1839. *H.*

This book contains the account of the Northmen, put in the form of conversation. The questions of the Old Mill and the Dighton Rock are also discussed, both of which the author attributes to the Northmen. A map of Vinland is added.

American Biblical repository. N. Y. and Boston, July, 1839. 2d ser., 1: 430-449. *H.*

By H. R. Schoolcraft. Gives the Prospectus issued by the Royal Society of Northern Antiquarians; then the question of the discovery is discussed (which the writer believes), and a view of the Dighton Rock is added (though he regards the inscription as Algie); and finally a letter is given from Albert Gallatin, on the use of the letters *v* and *l* in the Eskimau language.

Russell, Rev. Michael. Iceland, Greenland, and the Faroe Isles. Edin., 1840. (Edinburgh cabinet library.) pp. 254-266. *H.* (Also in Harper's family library, N. Y., 1841.)

Gives the account of the discovery of Vinland, and adds, "The history of Vinland given us by the Icelandic historians is interesting, not merely as connected with the countries of which we are now treating, but as proving that America was known to Europeans five hundred years before the Genoese mariner set foot upon its shores."

Beamish, North Ludlow. Discovery of America by the Northmen, London, 1841. *H.*

Contents.—Sketch of the rise, eminence and extinction of Icelandic historical literature; Saga of Erik the Red; Saga of Thorfinn Karlsefne; Geographical notices; Monuments and inscriptions; Minor narratives; Complete dial of the ancient Northmen; Genealogical tables; Map of Vinland; Engraving of the inscription on the Dighton Rock; General chart of the discoveries of the Northmen in the Arctic Regions of America; Index.

This is little more than an English translation of those parts of the "*Antiquitates Americanae*" which the author considered were likely to prove most interesting to British readers.

Malte-Brun, Conrad. *Géographie universelle.* Paris, 1841. 1: 204-206. *H.*

Gives at some length the account of the discovery of Vinland, and regards it as beyond doubt that Vinland was a part of North America.

Wilhelmi, K: *Island, Huitramannaland, Grönland, und Vinland.* Heidelberg, 1842. *CB.*

Based upon the "*Antiquitates Americanae*." Written in support of the Northmen's claim. Contains a chart of their discoveries, identifying Helluland with Newfoundland, Markland with portions of Nova Scotia, Vinland with New England, and New York and Huitramannaland with the coast of Georgia and the Carolinas.

Hermes, K: H: *Die Entdeckung von America durch die Isländer im zehnten und elften Jahrhundert.* Braunschweig, 1844. *BP.*

Contains in detail the account of the Northmen, the "*Antiquitates Americanae*" being frequently referred to. An engraving of the Dighton Rock is also given, the inscription on which the author believes to be the work of the Northmen.

Humboldt, F: H: *Alexander von. Kosmos.* Stuttg. u. Tüb., 1845. [An English translation, under the title of "*Cosmos*," London, 1849. 1: 603-608. *H.*]

Gives the account of the discovery of Vinland, and refers to his "*Examen critique*" for further particulars.

Colombo, Cristoforo. *Select letters; ed. by R: H: Major.* (Hakluyt Society.) London, 1847. pp. xii-xxi. *H.*

The editor, R: H: Major, gives an account of the discovery of Vinland, and adds, "No room is left for disputing the main fact of the discovery." He also makes the same identification of places as the "*Antiquitates Americanae*."

Klemm, Gustav. *Allgemeine Cultur-Geschichte der Menschheit.* Leipzig, 1847. 5: 164-171. *BP.*

Favorable.

Davis, Asahel. *Antiquities of America.* 20th ed. Boston, 1848. *H.*

Davis, an itinerant lecturer, here gives a very brief account of the discovery of Vinland, and then discusses at length the probability of the truth of the story. He believes that the Northmen discovered America.

Robinson, Conway. *An account of discoveries in the West until 1519, and of voyages to and along the Atlantic Coast of North America from 1520 to 1573.* Richmond, 1848. pp. 1-10. *H.*

Gives a long extract of the discovery of America, taken from Wheaton's "Northmen," but expresses no opinion on the subject.

Massachusetts quarterly review. *Discovery of America by the Norsemen.* Boston, 1849. 2: 189-214. *II.*

By J. Elliot Cabot. The historical evidence is given, and the writer believes that the Northmen discovered America; but is inclined to place the parts which they visited about Labrador and Newfoundland.

Chambers, Robert and W: *Papers for the people.* Edin., 1850. v. 6, no. 42. *H.*

A popular account of the discovery of America by the Northmen is given, and the inscriptions on the Dighton Rock, the Old Mill, and the skeleton in armor, are discussed. The writer believes it.

Warburton, G: *The conquest of Canada.* N.Y., 1850. 1: 32-35. *H.*

Gives very briefly the account of the Northmen, without doubting it.

Brooks, Rev. Timothy C: *The controversy touching the old Stone Mill in the town of Newport, Rhode Island.* Newport, 1851. *H.*

"We propose to publish together all the letters, newspaper articles, and recorded documents we can find, which have been elicited by the old Stone Mill controversy, with such oral traditions and reminiscences as may seem worth preserving in print." The writer is inclined to believe that Benedict Arnold built it for a wind-mill.

Rivero, Mariano E: , and Tschudi, J: Jacob von. *Peruvian antiquities.* [An English translation. N.Y., 1853. pp. 3-7. *BP.*]

The account of the Northmen is here given, in which the authors fully believe.

New England historical and genealogical register. Boston, 1853. 7: 13-14. *H.*

A paper by C. C. Rafn contains a synopsis of the discoveries of the Northmen.

Haven, S: F. *Archæology of the United States.* (In *Smithsonian Institution. Contributions to knowledge.* Wash., 1856. v. 8, art. 1, pp. 10, 13, 26, 35, 62, 106-108. *H.*)

"The narratives of the voyages of the Northmen, and their discovery of this country, are regarded as well attested, leaving the question open as to the distance in a southerly direction to which their observations extended; and many striking coincidences seem to justify the conclusion that the Vinland of these narratives was really in Narragansett Bay." However, he regards the Dighton Rock and the tower at Newport as having nothing to do with the Northmen.

Blackwood, F: Temple Hamilton Temple. [Lord Dufferin.] *Letters from high latitudes.* London, 1857. pp. 57-59. *H.*

The claim of the Northmen is mentioned: the author believes it.

Brasseur de Bourbourg, C: Étienne, l'abbé. *Histoire des nations civilisées du Mexique et de l'Amérique-Centrale.* Paris, 1857. 1: 18-22. *H.*

Favorable.

Elliott, C: W. *The New England history.* N.Y., 1857. 1: 18-37. *BP.*

The account of the Northmen, in which the author fully believes, is given at considerable length. He adds a list of some of the authorities on the subject.

Notes and queries. London, 1858. 2d ser., v. 5. *II.*

Alfred T. Lee, p. 314, remarks that Lord Dufferin says that America was discovered by Icelanders in the 11th century. He asks for corroborative testimony.

W. D. H. replies, pp. 386-387, that the evidence is given in "*Antiquitates Americanae*," "*North American review*," v. 46, and the Earl of Ellesmere's "Guide to Northern archæology."

W. H. Z. and W: Matthews, p. 458, give a number of the authorities upon which the account rests.

Nouvelle biographie générale. Paris, 1858. 16: 250-251. *Eric. H.*

The account of the discovery of Vinland is here given in brief, but no opinion is expressed as to the truth of it; a partial bibliography of the subject is added.

Palfrey, J: Gorham. *History of New England.* Boston, 1858. 1: 51-58. *H.*

Gives briefly the account of the discovery of Vinland,

together with pictures of the tower at Newport, and of a similar one at Chesterton in Warwickshire. He considers the claims "nowise unlikely," and identifies the places as in the "*Antiquitates Americanae*."

Peschel, Oscar Ferdinand. *Geschichte des Zeitalters der Entdeckungen.* Stuttg. u. Augsb., 1858. pp. 102-106. *H.*

Favorable.

Beauvois, Eugène. *Découvertes des Scandinaves en Amérique.* Paris, 1859. *H.*

A translation of the most important parts of the "*Antiquitates Americanae*."

Asher, G. M. Henry Hudson the navigator. London, 1860. (Hakluyt Society.) pp. lxxi-lxxvii, ccxvi-ccxvii. *H.*

Favorable.

Domenech, Em., l'abbé. Seven years' residence in the Great Deserts of North America. London, 1860. 1: 52-64. *BP.*

Gives the account of the Northmen, which the author believes.

Brasseur de Bourbourg, C. Etienne, l'abbé. *Popol Vuh.* Paris, 1861. pp. lii-liv. *H.*

Mentions the claim of the Northmen, and says, that, although they went as far south as North Carolina, their principal station was at the mouth of the St. Lawrence.

Tylor, E. Burnett. *Anahuac.* London, 1861. pp. 278-279. *H.*

Favorable.

Charnay, Désiré, and Viollet-le-Duc. *Cités et ruines américaines.* Paris, 1863. pp. 10-11, 18, 23. *BP.*

Favorable.

Wilson, Daniel. *Prehistoric man.* London and Camb., 1863. [3d ed. London, 1876. 2: 82-111. *H.*]

Favorable.

Massachusetts Historical Society. *Proceedings, 1865.* Boston, 1866. pp. 175-201. *H.*

This is a communication by Dr. Webb on Prof. Rafn. The work done by the Royal Society of Northern Antiquarians is stated, the whole question of the Northmen is discussed, and the views held by the chief writers set forth. Also contains many letters of interest from Prof. Rafn to Dr. Webb on the subject.

Historical magazine. N.Y., Dec., 1865. 9: 364-365. *H.*

An article by D. G. B. to prove that Huitramannaland was on the coast of Virginia or the Carolinas.

DeCosta, Rev. B. Franklin. *Pre-Columbian discovery of America by the Northmen.* Albany, 1868. *H.*

Contents.—Preface; General introduction; Gunnblorn and his rocks; Eric the Red's voyage to the coast of America; Leif Ericson's voyage to Vinland; Thorstein Ericson's attempt to seek Vinland; Thorfinn Karlsefne's settlement in Vinland; Freydis's voyage and settlement in Vinland; Are Marson's sojourn in Huitramannaland; Voyage of Biorn Asbrandson; Gubleif Gudlangson's voyage; Allusions to voyages found in ancient manuscripts; Geographical fragments.

The aim was to place within the reach of the English reading historical student every portion of the Icelandic Sagas essentially relating to the Pre-Columbian discovery of America by the Northmen.

North American review. Boston, 1869.

109: 265-272. *De Costa's discovery of America, by Lewis J. Diman.*

A short criticism of De Costa's work.

De Costa, Rev. B. Franklin. Notes on a review of "The Pre-Columbian discovery of America by the Northmen," in the "North American review" for July. Charlestown, 1869. *H.*

A reply to the criticism in the "North American Review."

Historical magazine. Morrisania, Jan. 1869. 2d ser. 5: 30-31. *H.*

An article by Joseph Williamson. States that the remains of some very early settlements have been found in different parts of Maine, and the writer, referring to the account of the discovery of America by the Northmen, suggests that they may have been left by them.

Historical magazine. Morrisania, March, 1869. n.s. v. 5, no. 3, pp. 170-179. *H.* The Antecolumbian discovery of the American continent by the Northmen, by F. Boggild.

The account is given, and the inscription on the Dighton Rock is discussed, which the writer does not consider the work of the Northmen. To this article De Costa adds a note, showing some mistakes into which the writer has fallen.

Gaffarel, Paul. *Études sur les rapports de l'Amérique et de l'Ancien Continent avant Christophe Colomb.* Paris, 1869. pp. 225-260. *BP.*

Speaks of the maritime activity of the Northmen; gives at considerable length the account of discoveries of the Northmen in the Atlantic before 1000; discusses the probability that the Toltecs discovered America before this time, but does not believe it; gives the voyages of the Northmen in the 11th century; shows that Vinland was known in Europe; treats of the commerce of Vinland; and finally of the decadence of the Scandinavian colonies of America. He is very full in his foot-notes. He considers Helluland, Newfoundland; Vinland, the coast of Rhode Island and Massachusetts; Kialarness, Cape Cod; and Krossaness, Cape Sable.

Kohl, J. G. *History of the discovery of the East Coast of North America.* Portland, 1869. (Maine Hist. Soc. Coll. 2d ser., v. 1.) pp. 60-91. *H.*

Gives the accounts of the discovery of Vinland, with the authorities upon which they rest, and comes to the same conclusions as the editors of the "*Antiquitates Americanae*."

American Geographical and Statistical Society. *Journal.* N.Y., 1870. 2, pt. 2: 40-54. *BP.*

By the Rev. B. Franklin De Costa. The question of the Northmen is discussed, and a map of Cape Cod, as it appeared at the beginning of the 17th century, is added.

De Costa, Rev. B. Franklin. *The Northmen in Maine.* Albany, 1870. pp. 5-29. *H.*

A criticism on the work of Dr. Kohl.

Harper's new monthly magazine. N.Y., 1871. 42: 427. An examination of the claims of Columbus, by Rev. M. Maury.

Favorable.

De Costa, Rev. B. Franklin. *Columbus and the geographers of the North.* Hartford, 1872. pp. 1-17. *H.*

Gives briefly the accounts of the Northmen, with remarks and comments, considering the subject in relation to Columbus.

Baldwin, J. Denison. *Ancient America.* N.Y., 1872. pp. 279-285. *H.*

Gives an account of the discovery of Vinland, which he considers to be a part of New England.

Cornhill magazine. London, Oct., 1872. 26: 456-459. *H.* Legends of Old America.

The account of the Northmen is here briefly given, which the writer is inclined to disbelieve. This article was reprinted in "Littell's living age." Boston, 1873. no. 1591, pp. 763-765.

National quarterly review. N. Y., Dec., 1873. 28: 75-97. *H.*

The account of the Northmen is here given, which the writer considers unquestionably true; he does not, however, attribute to them the Old Mill and the inscription on the Dighton Rock.

Gravier, Gabriel. Découverte de l'Amérique par les Normands au 10^e siècle. Paris, 1874. *BP.*

Contents.—Route de l'Amérique; Les enfants d'Erik le Rouge; Thorfinn Karlsefne et Gudrida; Excursions méridionales; Excursions boreales; Prédications chrétiennes en Amérique; Nouvelle découverte de l'Amérique à la fin du 14^e siècle; Décadence et ruine des colonies normands de l'Amérique; Preuves archéologiques du séjour des Normands en Amérique. Also has a map of the discoveries of the Northmen in America, a map of the Zeni, and an engraving of the inscription on the Dighton Rock.

Puts full credit in the account of the discovery, and assigns to the Northmen the tower at Newport and the inscriptions on the Dighton Rock. The identification of places is the same as that given in the "Antiquitates Americanae." His foot-notes and references are very full.

North American review. Boston, 1874. 119: 166-182. *H.* Gravier's Découverte de l'Amérique, by H. Cabot Lodge.

A criticism on Gravier's work; and gives the account of the discovery of Vinland. It also discusses the question of the Dighton Rock and the tower at Newport, and adds, "Gravier's book is almost valueless, beyond calling attention to an interesting field of investigation."

Goodrich, Aaron. A history of the character and achievements of the so-called Christopher Columbus. N. Y., 1874. pp. 69-87. *BP.*

Gives the account of the Northmen. The author believes it, and identifies the places as in the "Antiquitates Americanae."

Royal Historical Society. Transactions. London, 1874. n. s., 3: 75-97. *H.*

Gives the account of the Northmen, and the authorities upon which it rests are stated.

Kingsley, Rev. C. Lectures delivered in America in 1874. Phila., 1875. pp. 65-97. *H.*

This is a popular account of the discovery, which the writer regards as history.

Anderson, R. B. America not discovered by Columbus. Chicago, 1874. *H.*

Contents.—The Norsemen, and other peoples, interested in the discovery of America; Norse literature has been neglected by the learned men of the great nations; Antiquity of America; Phenician, Greek, Irish, and Welsh claims; Who were the Norsemen? Greenland; The ships of the Norsemen; The Sagas and documents are genuine; Bjarne Herjulfson, 986; Leif Erikson, 1005; Thorfinn Karlsefne and Gudrid, 1007; The discovery of America by Columbus; Other expeditions by the Norsemen; Conclusion; The Scandinavian languages.

A small book containing much information not to be conveniently found elsewhere. It gives fully the account of the discovery of Vinland. The author puts great confidence in the account, as well as in the tower at Newport, the Dighton Rock, and the skeleton in armor. He also believes that Columbus knew of the discovery of America by the Northmen, and concludes by giving quotations from several eminent scholars in regard to the Scandinavian languages.

Abbott, J. S. C. The history of Maine. Boston, 1875. pp. 13-21. *BP.*

Gives the account of the Northmen, which the author takes from the "Antiquitates Americanae." He agrees with it in every particular, and says of the Old Mill, "It is not unreasonable to suppose that the venerable tower remains a memorial of the Northmen's visit."

Drake, S. Adams. Nooks and corners of the New England coast. N. Y., 1875. p. 369. *H.*

The connection of the Northmen with the Old Mill at Newport is taken up. "The discovery of any portion of the coast of New England by Northmen belongs to the realms of conjecture."

Galaxy. N. Y., 1875. 20: 514-518. *H.* Claims to the discovery of America, by J. T. Short.

Gives briefly the account of the Northmen, which he considers probable; but he does not believe in the Dighton Rock and the Old Mill.

Potter's American monthly. Phila., 1875. v. 5: no. 48. pp. 906-907. *H.* The visits of Europeans to America in the 10th and 11th centuries, by M. R. Pilon.

Gives the account of the Northmen, which he believes.

Carlyle, T. The early kings of Norway. N. Y., 1875. pp. 50-51. *H.*

Mentions that it is believed that Erik the Red discovered America in 985. The author then states the parts which he is thought to have visited.

Higginson, T. Wentworth. Young folks' history of the United States. Boston, 1875. pp. 25-30. *H.*

After giving the story of the Northmen, expresses the opinion that Vinland was Rhode Island or Nova Scotia.

Congrès International des Américanistes. Compte-rendu de la session. Nancy et Paris, 1875. 1: 37-93. *BP.*

In this article, by Eugene Beauvois, the question of the Northmen is discussed at great length, and profuse references are given. A map of the discoveries of the Northmen is added.

Bryant, W. Cullen, and Gay, Sidney Howard. Popular history of the United States. N. Y., 1876. vol. 1, ch. 3. *H.*

Gives a very complete account of the discovery of Vinland, and discusses the probability of the story. His notes and references are also very copious. This chapter is accompanied by engravings of the Dighton Rock, and of a similar one near Stubenville, Ohio, as well as of the tower at Newport, and of a similar one at Chesterton, in Warwickshire; but the author puts no confidence either in the tower or the Dighton Rock. He says, "The main facts related in the Icelandic Chronicles are unquestionably true;" and again, "There seems no good reason for doubting that the Northmen did cross the Atlantic from coast to coast."

Bancroft, Hubert Howe. The native races of the Pacific States of North America. N. Y., 1876. 5: 102-115. *H.*

Gives at considerable length the account of the discovery of America by the Northmen, which he is inclined to believe. He adds an exceedingly full bibliography of the subject.

Kneeland, S. An American in Iceland. Boston, 1876. pp. 217-231. *H.*

Gives, in brief, the account of the discovery of Vinland, and discusses the probability of it. The author thinks it is true, and that Vinland was on the coast of New England.

Higginson, T: Wentworth. A book of American explorers. Boston, 1877. pp. 1-15. *H.*

Gives a popular account of the Northmen discovery, taken from the "Massachusetts quarterly review," 1849.

Slafter, Edmund Farwell. Voyages of the Northmen to America. Boston, 1877. (Prince Society.) *H.*

Contents.—Map of Vinland; Preface; Introduction; General Map of Northern Europe and America; The Saga of Erik the Red; Extracts from the Heimskringla of Snorro Sturleson; The Saga of Thorfinn Karlesefne; Geographical notices; Minor narratives; Prof. Rafn's Synopsis of historical evidence; Opinion of Prof. Rafn as to identity of places; Dial of the ancient northmen, by Prof. Magnussen; Names given to the parts of the day by the Northmen; Bibliographical, etc.

The object was to collect in a suitable form for American readers the evidence contained in the "Antiquitates Americane," and Beamish's work.

Farnum, Alexander. Visits of the Northmen to Rhode Island. Providence, 1877. (Rhode Island hist. tracts, no. 2.) *H.*

Gives briefly the account of the Northmen, in which the writer fully believes. He, however, considers the Old Mill and the Dighton Rock as having nothing to do with the Northmen.

Foster, J: Wells. Pre-historic races of the United States. Chicago, 1878. pp. 399-400. *H.* Unfavorable.

Sinding, Paul Kristian. The Scandinavian races. (A new edition, with a few slight changes, and a little additional matter, of the author's "History of Scandinavia.") N.Y., 1878. pp. 76-84. *H.*

Gives fully the account of the discovery of Vinland, and mentions the parts of America which the Northmen are thought to have visited. "The claim that the Northmen were the very first discoverers of America seems to be placed on good foundation."

Short, J: T. The North Americans of antiquity. N.Y., 1879. pp. 152-154. *H.*

A criticism in favor of the claim.

Graak, W. A. Undersøgelses-reise til østkysten af Grönland. Kjöbenhavn, 1832. *BM.* [An English translation under the title of "Narrative of an expedition to the east coast of Greenland." London, 1837. p. 3. *CB.*]

Favorable.

III. DISCOVERY BY THE ARABS.

Edrisi. Nos het al-moschtæ fi ikktiræ al-afac. Written in 1153. [A French translation, by P. A. Jaubert, under the title of, "Géographie d'Edrisi," Paris, 1836-40, by P. A. Jaubert. 1: 200, 201; 2: 26-29. *H.*]

On pp. 200-201 he hints of the voyage of the Maghrouirins, and on pp. 26-27 he gives, without stating his authority, the story of eight relatives who sailed to the west in order to find out the limits of the ocean.

Institut de France. Académie Royale des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres. Mémoires de littérature. Paris, 1761. 28: 524-526. Recherches sur les navigations des Chinois du côté de l'Amérique, par M. de Guignes. *BP.*

Gives the story of the Arabs, and states it as a fact that they went to the Canaries, but does not give his authorities.

Institut de France. Académie Royale des

Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres. Notices et extraits des manuscrits de la Bibliothèque du Roi. Paris, 1789. 2: 24, 27. *H.* Perles des merveilles, par M. de Guignes.

Treats of a ms. in the library of the king by Ebn-al-ouardi on physical geography called Mocaddemat-al-ouardi. De Guignes gives the account of the Arabs, which he says he finds in the manuscript, and says that he thinks they came to America.

Muñoz, J: Baptista. Historia del Nuevo Mundo. Madrid, 1793. [An English translation, London, 1797. p. 119, note. *H.*]

Gives the story of the Arabs, but says nothing about America. Refers to "Notices et extraits."

Murray, Hugh. Historical account of discoveries and travels in North America. London, 1829. 1: 11-12. *H.*

Speaks of the account of the Arabs, but says it has been shown clearly that the lands to which they went were the Azores.

Cooley, W: Desborough. History of maritime and inland discovery. London, 1830. (Lardner's cabinet cyclopædia.) 1: 172-173. *H.*

Gives the story of the Arabs, and adds that they seem not to have sailed beyond the Canary islands. This book was reprinted in the "Edinburgh cabinet library."

Humboldt, F: H: Alexander von. Examen critique de l'histoire de la géographie du nouveau continent. Paris, 1837. 2: 137-142. *H.*

Puts little confidence in the account of the Arabs. He thinks that if they really made the voyage they came upon the Canary isles.

Malte-Brun, Conrad. Géographie universelle. Paris, 1841. 1: 186-187. *H.*

Gives the account of the Arabs, and thinks it probable that they visited the Canaries.

Colombo, Cristoforo. Select letters; ed. by R: H: Major. (Hakluyt Society.) London, 1847. pp. xxii-xxiii. *H.*

Gives the account of the Arabs, but considers the assertion that they reached the coast of America as without foundation.

Lelewel, Joachim. Géographie du moyen âge. Brux., 1852. 2: 78-79. *BP.*

Gives the account of the Arabs very briefly, but says that they landed on some islands. Does not hint at America.

Haven, S: F. Archæology of the United States. (In Smithsonian Institution. Contributions to knowledge. Wash., 1856. vol. 8, art. 1, p. 8. *H.*)

Gives the account of the Arabs, with the names of its principal supporters.

Peschel, Oscar Ferdinand. Geschichte des Zeitalters der Entdeckungen. Stuttg. u. Augsb., 1853. pp. 39-41. *H.*

Story mentioned, but nothing said of America, and the story itself doubted.

Major, R: H: Life of Prince Henry of Portugal. London, 1868. pp. 147-149. *H.*

Gives the account of the Arabs, and adds the observations of D'Avezac on the subject, with which he is inclined to agree, i.e., that they went to Madeira.

Gaffarel, Paul. Études sur les rapports de l'Amérique et de l'Ancien Continent avant Christophe Colomb. Paris, 1869. pp. 208-211. *BP.*

Gives the account of the Arabs, of which he says, "The Arabs advanced very far into the Atlantic, but of their journey, or of their stay in America, we have no proof."

Bryant, W: Cullen, and Gay, Sidney Howard. Popular history of the United States. N.Y., 1876. 1: 64-66. *H.*

Gay is the real author of this work; he gives the account of the Arabs, and refers to Humboldt and Major. He thinks that they could not possibly have gone west of the Azores.

IV. DISCOVERY BY THE WELSH.

Caradoc de Lann-Carvan. Britannorum successiones. Written about 1150. [An English translation, under the title of "The history of Wales," by Dr. Powell, augmented by W. Wynne. London, 1774. 1: 195-197. *BP.*]

Here it is said that Madawc, son of Owen Gwynedd, left Wales in 1170, and sailed westward; "and, leaving Ireland to the north, he came at length to an unknown country, where most things appeared to him new and uncouth, and the manner of the natives far different from what he had seen in Europe." It is further stated here that H. Lloyd says he came to some part of Nova Hispania or Florida, and that Dr. Powel thinks it was Mexico.

Hakluyt, R: Principal navigations, voyages, and discoveries of the English nation. London, 1589. [An edition, London, 1810. 3: 21-22. *H.*]

Gives the story of Madoc, which he says he takes from Powell's History of Wales. Adds some verses on the subject, written by Meredith, son of Rhesus, about 1477. His opinion is that Madoc went to the West Indies.

Hawkins, Sir R: The observations of Sir Richard Hawkins, Knight, in his voyage into the South Sea, 1593. London, 1622. pp. 72. *H.*

Favorable. Republished by the Hakluyt Society, London, 1847.

Purchas, S: Purchas his pilgrimage. London, 1617. [3d ed., book 8, p. 903. *H.*]

Unfavorable.

Abbot, G: A brief description of the whole world. London, 1620. pp. 125-126. *H.*

Abbot speaks of a vague account of a Welshman who went to America, which he says "doth carry some show with it."

Smith, J: The generall historie of Virginia, New-England, and the Summer Isles. London, 1626. p. 1. *H.*

The story of Madoc is mentioned, and it is added, "Where this place was no history can show."

Herbert, Sir T: A relation of some yeares' travels into Africa and Asia the Great. London, 1634. pp. 394-397. *H.*

Favorable. He believes Madoc probably landed at Newfoundland.

Fox, Capt. Luke. North-west Fox. London, 1635. p. 13. *CB.*

The story of Madoc is given, as found in Hakluyt, the opinion being expressed that he came to some part of the West Indies.

Howell, James. Epistolæ Ho-Eliaenæ, familiar letters. London, 1645-55. [5th ed. London, 1678. pp. 354-355. *H.*]

Says of the Madoc claim, "This, if well proved, might well entitle our crown to America, if first discovery may claim a right to any country."

Laet, J. de. Notae ad dissertationem Hugonis Grotii de origine gentium Americanarum. Paris, 1643. pp. 137-151. *H.*

The story of Madoc is given, with references to Dr. Powell and Hakluyt. Comparisons of words in Welsh and Huron are given. Favorable.

Hornius, G: De originibus Americanis. Hagae Comitibus, 1652. pp. 13, 134-137. *H.*

Claim of Madoc discussed, and considered probable, though not certain.

Montanus, Arnoldus. De nieuwe en onbekende weereld. Amst., 1671. pp. 35-36. *H.*

Favorable.

Campanius, T: of Holm. Kort beskrifning om Provincien Nye Sverige uti America. Stockholm, 1702. [An English translation, under the title of "Description of the Province of New Sweden," by P. S. du Ponceau. Phila., 1834. pp. 28-31. *H.*]

Claim of Madoc mentioned, but no opinion expressed.

Torfeus, Thormodus. Historia Vinlandiæ antiquæ. Havniæ, 1705. Preface. *H.*

Madoc's claim is spoken of as "by no means absurd."

Stüven, J: F: De vero Novi Orbis inventore dissertatio historico-critica. Francof. a. M., 1714. pp. 31-35. *H.*

Story believed, but thought not to refer to America.

Campbell, J: Lives of the admirals and other eminent British seamen. London, 1742. [3d ed. London, 1761. 1: 251-252. *H.*]

Though the author doubts whether Madoc came to America, he says, "There are authentick records, in the British tongue, as to this expedition of Madoc's, wherever he went, prior to the discovery of America by Columbus."

Carte, T: History of England. London, 1747. 1: 638. *H.*

Carte says that Madoc came "to a land unknown, probably the coast of Florida, or some more northern part of America."

Lyttleton, G: History of the life of King Henry the Second. London, 1767. 4: 371-374. *H.*

Unfavorable.

Beatty, C: Journal of a two months' tour in America. London, 1768. pp. 24-28. *H.*

Here is given some information, derived from a man named Sutton, and another named Levi Hicks, relative to the Welsh origin of the Indians of Pennsylvania.

Burnet, James [Lord Monboddo]. Of the origin and progress of language. Edin., 1773. [2d ed. Edin., 1774. pp. 589-590, note. *H.*]

Favorable.

Owen, N. British remains. London, 1777. pp. 103-120. *H.*

Gives a copy of Dr. Plott's "Account of an ancient discovery of America," with letters from Morgan Jones and Charles Lloyd in confirmation thereof.

Robertson, W: History of America. London, 1777. 1: 436-438. *H.*

Unfavorable.

Filson, J: Discovery, settlement, and present state of Kentucky. Wash., 1784. pp. 95-98. *H.*

Favorable.

Jones, E: Musical and poetical relics of the Welsh bards. London, 1784. 1: 87. *H.*

"The use of our poetry in preserving the memory of events, and the aid it has lent to history, is proved by another example, viz., of the celebrated *Madog ab Owen Gwynedd*, and his discovery of America, about the year 1170."

Warrington, W: History of Wales. London, 1786. pp. 334-335. *H.*
Favorable.

Pennant, T: Introduction to the Arctic zoology. London, 1787. [2d ed. London, 1792. pp. 263-264. *H.*]

Unfavorable.

Gentleman's magazine. London, 1789. 59: 1067-1068. *H.*

M. F. gives a letter claiming the discovery by Madoc. He says that the letter was given him by a lady, but he knows not who wrote it.

Gentleman's magazine. London, 1791. vol. 61. *H.*

On pp. 329, 396-7, 534-6, and 795-6, W: Owen gives many proofs of the discovery of America by the Welsh. On pp. 612-614, E: Williams gives additional information. On p. 693, L. E. proposes that the Government send an expedition to ascertain the truth of the Welsh claims. On p. 800 L. carries on the discussion.

Williams, J: An inquiry into the truth of the tradition concerning the discovery of America by Prince Madog ab Owen Gwynedd. London, 1791.

Favorable.

Williams, J: Farther observations on the discovery of America by the Europeans. London, 1792.

Favorable.

Carey's American museum. Phila., 1792. 11: 152, 209, etc. *H.*

An extract from J: Williams' work.

Belknap, Jeremy. American biography. Boston, 1794. 1: 58-66. *H.*

The author gives everything that he could find on the subject of Madoc. He thinks it not improbable that the story was invented by Hakluyt to detract from Columbus' fame.

Burder, G: The Welsh Indians. London, 1797. *H.*

Here is given the whole story, with copious references, and many proofs not to be found elsewhere. The criticism is entirely favorable.

Owen, W: The Cambrian biography. London, 1803. p. 233. *BM.*

"I have collected a multitude of evidences, in conjunction with Edward Williams, the bard, to prove that Madoc must have reached the American continent."

Philadelphia medical and physical journal. Phila., 1805. vol. 1, pt 2. pp. 70-96.

A letter by Harry Toulmin, republished from the "Kentucky Palladium," telling of some Welsh-Indians in America. To this is added an unfavorable discussion by B: Smith Barton.

Southey, Robert. Madoc. Edin., 1805. *H.*

This poem is based upon the Welsh claim, which Southey seems to believe.

Lewis, Meriwether. The travels of Capts. Lewis and Clarke. London, 1809. p. 215. *H.*

The claims set forth, but no opinion expressed.

Stoddard, Amos. Sketches, historical and descriptive, of Louisiana. Phila., 1812. pp. 465-488. *H.*

A favorable discussion of the subject.

Pinkerton, J: A general collection of the best and most interesting voyages and travels in all parts of the world. London, 1812. 12: 157;—1814. 17: xxiv. *H.*

In 12: 157: "That the country [Madoc] went to was really America, is more, I think, than can be thoroughly proved; but that this tale was invented after the discovery of that country, on purpose to set up a prior title, is most certainly false." In 17: xxiv, the Welsh claim is spoken of as "a ridiculous Welsh tale."

Brackenridge, H. M. Views of Louisiana. Balt., 1817. pp. 166-170. *H.*

Speaks of Welsh remains in the valley of the Mississippi, but considers it impossible that any such exist.

Biographie universelle. Madoc. Paris, 1820. 26: 95-96. *H.*

Gives Madoc's claim, but expresses no opinion.

Yates, J: V. N., and Moulton, Joseph White. History of the State of New York. N.Y., 1824. pp. 45-57. *H.*

Gives an extended discussion, and expresses his own doubt on the subject.

Murray, Hugh. Historical account of discoveries and travels in North America. London, 1829. 1: 12-13. *H.*

Murray believes Madoc went to Spain.

Priest, Josiah. American antiquities, and discoveries in the West. Albany, 1833. pp. 224-240. *H.*

Favorable.

Cooley, W: Desborough. History of maritime and inland discovery. London, 1830. (Lardner's cabinet cyclopædia.) 1: 215. *H.*

Unfavorable. This book was reprinted in the "Edinburgh cabinet library."

Dupaix, Guillaume. Antiquités mexicaines. Paris, 1834. *BA.*

In 1: 49-50 is a favorable article by François C: Farcy; in 1: 154-158 is an unfavorable one by D: Bailie Warden.

Humboldt, F: H: Alexander von. Examen critique de l'histoire de la géographie du nouveau continent. Paris, 1837. 2: 142-149. *H.*

Unfavorable.

Rafinesque, Constantine S: Smaltz. The American nations. Phila., 1836. 2: 281. *H.*

Favorable.

North American review. Boston, 1838. July, 1838. 47: 179. *H.*

Claim mentioned, but no opinion expressed.

Gentleman's magazine. London, 1840. 10: 103-105. *H.*

A favorable article by Theophilus Evans.

Catlin, G: Letters and notes on the manners, customs, and condition of the North American Indians. N.Y., 1842. 1: 206; 2: App. A. *H.*

Madoc probably landed at Florida, or else entered the Mississippi river at the Balize.

Colombo, Cristoforo. Select letters; ed. by

R: H: Major. (Hakluyt Society.) London, 1847. pp. xxiii, xxv. *H.*

Madoc's claim considered improbable, but by no means impossible.

Robinson, Conway. Account of discoveries in the West until 1519, and of voyages to and along the Atlantic coast of North America, from 1520 to 1573. Richmond, 1848. pp. 10-11. *H.*

The claim mentioned, but no opinion expressed.

Alexander, Sir James E: L'Acadie. London, 1849. 1: 89-90. *BA.*

Favorable.

Cambrian Archæological Association Archæologia Cambrensis. London, 1849. 4: 65. *BM.*

An article by R. and M., giving two communications in regard to the Welch claim which appeared in the "London Times" in 1846.

Warburton, G: The conquest of Canada. N.Y., 1850. 1: 35-36. *H.*

Unfavorable.

Haven, S: F. Archæology of the United States. (*In Smithsonian Institution.* Contributions to knowledge. Wash., 1856. v. 8, art 1. pp. 10, 26, 31, 35. *H.*)

The account is given, but no opinion expressed.

Palfrey, J: Gorham. History of New England. Boston, 1858. 1: 59. *H.*

The author says that the story is not without important corroboration, but that if Welshmen settled in America, it was in Florida or west of the Mississippi.

Brasseur de Bourbourg, C: Étienne, l'abbé. Popol Vuh. Paris, 1861. p. lxi. *H.*

Unfavorable.

Nouvelle biographie générale. Madoc. Paris, 1863. 32: 634-635. *H.*

Gives the account of Madoc, and adds, "If there is any truth in the story, Madoc probably landed to the North of Virginia."

Zeitschrift für allgemeine Erdkunde. Berlin, April, 1864. *BM.* Ostasia und Westamerika, von K: F: Neumann.

In favor of the populating of America from Asia. Contains the claim of Hoei-Schin, which the writer believes.

American biblioplist. N.Y., Feb., 1869. pp. 47-50. *H.*

An excellent bibliography of the Madoc claim.

Gaffarel, Paul. Études sur les rapports de l'Amérique et de l'Ancien Continent avant Christophe Colomb. Paris, 1869. pp. 217-221. *BP.*

Favorable.

Kohl, J. G. History of the discovery of the East Coast of North America. Portland, 1869. (Maine Hist. Soc.) 2d ser., v. 1. pp. 59-60. *H.*

Claim of Madoc mentioned, but no view expressed.

Baldwin, J: Denison. Ancient America. N.Y., 1872. pp. 285-287. *H.*

The author "feels skeptical."

Cornhill magazine. London, Oct., 1872. pp. 453-454. *H.* Legends of Old America.

Gives the account of the Welsh, which the writer seems to doubt. This article was reprinted in "Littell's living age," Boston, 1873, no. 1541, p. 762. *H.*

Goodrich, Aaron. A history of the character and achievements of the so-called Christopher Columbus. N.Y., 1874. pp. 88-90. *BP.*

Favorable.

Gravier, Gabriel. Découverte de l'Amérique par les Normands au 10^e siècle. Paris, 1874. pp. 143-145. *BP.*

Favorable.

Galaxy. N.Y., 1875. 20: 519. Claims to the discovery of America, by J: T. Short. *H.*

Unfavorable.

Bryant, W: Cullen, and Gay, Sidney Howard. Popular history of the United States. N.Y., 1876. 1: 66-76. *H.*

Considers the Madoc claim doubtful.

Bancroft, Hubert Howe. The native races of the Pacific States. N.Y., 1876. 5: 116-121. *H.*

The author seems to be doubtful.

Short, J: T. The North Americans of antiquity. N.Y., 1879. p. 154. *H.*

"The chronicle on which the claim is based is wanting in authority."

Metcalfe, F: The Englishman and the Scandinavian. London, 1880. pp. 25, 193, 297, *note.* *H.*

Favorable.

V. DISCOVERY BY THE VENETIANS.

Zeno, Nicolò and Antonio. De i commentarii del viaggio in Persia di M. Caterino Zeno il K. e delle guerre fatte nell'imperio Persiano, dal tempo di Ussuncassano in quà. Libri due. E dello scoprimento dell'isole Frislanda, Eslanda, Engrovelanda, Estotilanda, et Icaria, fatto sotto il Polo Artico da due fratelli Zeni, M. Nicolò il K. e M. Antonio. Libro uno. Con un disegno particolare di tutte le dette parte di tramontana da lor scoperte. Venetia, 1558. pp. 45-58. *BM.*

This book consists of letters collected by Nicolo Zeno, who says they were the correspondence between his ancestors, Nicolò and Antonio Zeno, between the years 1380 and 1404. He says the letters, with a map, had remained in possession of the family until he saw their value and had them published. In these letters is a very circumstantial account of the lands mentioned in the title. The publisher was Francesco Marcolini. The copy in the British Museum is without the map.

Ramusio, Giam Battista. Delle navigationi et viaggi. Venezia, 1550-59. [An edition, Venezia, 1583. pp. 230-233. *H.*]

The story, taken from Marcolini's book, is given in full.

Ortelius, Abraham. Theatrum orbis terrarum. Anvers. 1575. fol. 60. *H.*

The whole account is given in Latin, with the map.

Hakluyt, R: Principall navigations, voiajes, and discoveries of the English nation. London, 1589. [An edition, London, 1810. 3: 157-166. *H.*]

Hakluyt gives perfect credence to the Zeni voyage, and inserts in full a translation of the work of Marcolini.

Mercator, Gérard. Atlas, sive geographicae meditationes de fabrica mundi et fabricati figura. Duisbourg, 1595. [An edition, under the title of "Historia Mundi." London, 1635. pp. 25, 30-31, 34-35. *H.*]

Speaks of Estotiland as a part of America, and tells what Zeno says about Greenland and Iceland, though he speaks as if the Zeni story was not very well authenticated. He does not seem to have known that the Zeni discovered, or even arrived at, Estotiland.

Wytfliet, Cornelius. Descriptionis Ptolemaicae augmentum. Loyanii, 1597. p. 188. *H.*

Mention is here made of the Zeni voyage; and on the map of America which Wytfliet gives, Labrador is called Estotiland. Thus Wytfliet is the first to connect the Zeni's discoveries with any part of America.

Botero, Giovanni. Relaciones universales del mundo. Valladolid, 1603. pp. 183 reverse-184. *H.*

Says that Nicolo Zeno discovered the isle of Frisland, and also the isle of Drogio; but says nothing of America.

Purchas, S. Purchas, his pilgrimage. London, 1625. 3: 610-611. *H.*

The Zeni story is believed in the main, but no mention is made of America in connection with it.

Pontanus, I. Rerum Danicarum historia. Amstelodami, 1631. pp. 755-765. *BP.*

Here the Zeni story is given in full, and the author seems to agree with Wytfliet, to whom he refers, that the Zeni went to Labrador.

Fox, Capt. Luke. North-west Fox. London, 1635. pp. 5-12. *CB.*

The printing of this book is very imperfect and confusing. The Zeni story is given at length, taken from Hakluyt. Considers the lands discovered to be portions of America.

Laet, J. de. Notae ad dissertationem Hugonis Grotii de origine gentium Americanarum. Paris, 1643. pp. 20-22. *H.* [Also, Amst., 1644. pp. 11-12. *H.*]

We here read, "The Zeni story is deserving of suspicion."

La Mothe le Vayer, François de. La géographie du prince. Paris, 1651. [In his Œuvres. 3^e éd. Paris, 1662. p. 819. *H.*]

Favorable.

Hornius, G. De originibus Americanis. Hagae Comitum, 1652. pp. 155-156. *H.*

Unfavorable. "Such errors, so widely diffused, must be expunged, that the remarks of impostors may not be considered true by those who are unacquainted with the matter."

Montanus, Arnoldus. De nieuwe en onbekende wereld. Amst., 1671. p. 29. *H.*

Favorable.

Torfæus, Thormodus. Historia Vinlandiae antiquae. Havniae, 1705. Preface. *H.*

"The stories which are told of the Zeni may be true," Also, "I do not quarrel about the name, since Sanson d'Abbeville and the recent geographers recognize Terram Novam Laboratoris and Estotilandiam as synonymous; yet I suspect that this is not the same land as the Zeni describe."

Stüven, J. F. De vero Novi Orbis inventore dissertatio historico-critica. Francof. a. M., 1714. pp. 35-36. *H.*

Unfavorable. Fully recognizes that the Zeni story was a claim to the discovery of America.

Foscarini, M. Della letteratura veneziana. Padova, 1752. 1: 406-408. *H.*

The voyage of the Zeni is given as an authentic piece of history, with references to Marcolini's book; but no connection with America is suggested.

Tiraboschi, Girolamo. Storia della letteratura italiana. Modena, 1772-87. [2d ed., Modena, 1789. 5: 132-135. *H.*]

Gives the Zeni story, of which Tiraboschi says, "The judgment of Ch. Foscarini alone, who has not the least doubt of the sincerity of the story, is sufficient to make me believe it."

Forster, J. Reinholdt. Geschichte der Schifffahrt u. Entdeckungen d. Nordens. Frankfurt, 1784. [An English translation, under the title of "History of voyages and discoveries in the North." London, 1786. pp. 178-209. *H.*]

Favorable. Considers Estland to be Shetland; Engroneland, Greenland; Estotiland, Newfoundland; and Drogio, Florida.

Institut de France. Académie des Sciences. Histoire pour 1784. Paris, 1787. Mémoire sur l'île de Frisland, par M. Buache. pp. 430-453. *H.*

Gives the Zeni map, with a long discussion of the subject, the author arriving at the conclusion that the claim is well founded.

Monthly review. London, 1788. 78: 165-166. *H.*

The reviewer of Buache's Memoir states, "We do not know which of the contending parties is right."

Eggers, H. P. von. Ueber die wahre Lage des alten Ostgrönlands. Kiel, 1794. pp. 96-116. *H.*

He considers the account true, but is uncertain whether the Zeni came to America.

Belknap, Jeremy. American biography. Boston. 1794. 1: 67-85. *H.*

The Zeni narrative is here given, which the author credits in part; but he does not believe that the Zeni came any farther west than Greenland.

Boucher de la Richarderie, Gilles. Bibliothèque universelle des voyages. Paris, 1808. 1: 53-54. *H.*

"It is to-day completely proved that the famous chart of these Zeni brothers indicates a part of America."

Zurla, Placido. Dissertazione intorno ai viaggi e scoperte settentrionali di Nicolò ed Antonio Zeni. Venezia, 1808. *BP.*

Favorable. An exhaustive discussion of the subject. The Zeni chart is added.

Malte-Brun, Conrad. Tableau historique des découvertes et géographiques des Scandinaves ou Normands. (In Annales des voyages. Paris, 1810. 10: 72-87. *H.*)

Here is a copy of the Zeni chart, with a favorable discussion.

Pinkerton, J. A general collection of the best and most interesting voyages and travels in all parts of the world. London, 1814. 17: xxiv. *H.*

Says of the voyage of the Zeni that it "indicates the existence of islands far to the northwest."

Quarterly review. London, Oct. 1816. 16: 165, *note*. *H*.

Favorable.

Malte-Brun, Conrad. Précis de la géographie universelle. Paris, 1817. pp. 280, 289. *H*.

Expresses faith in the Zeni story, but says nothing of America.

Zurla, Placido. Di Marco Polo e degli altri viaggiatori veneziani. Venezia, 1818. pp. 8-94. *BP*.

The portion of this work which relates to the Zeni is little more than a reprint of the author's work published in 1808.

Barrow, Sir J: A chronological history of voyages into the Arctic regions. London, 1818. pp. 13-26. *H*.

Favorable.

Daru, Pierre Antoine Noël Bruno. Histoire de la république de Venise. Paris, 1819. [2^e éd. Paris, 1821. 6: 295-298. *H*.]

Unfavorable.

Biographie universelle. Zeno. Paris, 1828. 52: 228-238. *H*.

Inclined to be favorable.

Irving, Washington. History of the life and voyages of Christopher Columbus. London, 1828. pp. 217-224. *H*.

Here the Zeni question is discussed at great length, and Irving says, "The whole story resembles much the fables circulated shortly after the discovery of Columbus, to arrogate to other nations and individuals the credit of the achievement."

Murray, Hugh. Historical account of discoveries and travels in North America. London, 1829. 1: 28-36. *H*.

Unfavorable. Murray thinks that Estotiland was Ireland; Droigio, Spain or the south of France; and Estland, Shetland.

Cooley, W: Desborough. History of maritime and inland discovery. (Lardner's cabinet cyclopædia.) London, 1830. 1: 221-225. *H*.

Favorable. Considers Engroneland to be Greenland; Estotiland, Newfoundland; and Droigio, Nova Scotia or New England. This book was reprinted in the "Edinburgh cabinet library."

Biddle, R: A memoir of Sebastian Cabot. London, 1831. pp. 328-332. *H*.

Speaks of the Zeni claim as "that memorable fraud."

Priest, Josiah. American antiquities, and discoveries in the West. Albany, 1833. pp. 224-240. *H*.

Favorable.

Leslie, J: Jameson, Robert, and Murray, Hugh. Narrative of discovery and adventure in the Polar Seas and Regions. N. Y., 1833. pp. 88-89. *H*.

Of the Zeni claim the authors say, "We incline to think that the passages which have suggested this conclusion are either misunderstood or interpolated."

Zahrtmann, C: C. Bemaerkninger om de Venezianerne Zeni tilskrevne reiser i Norden. (In Nordisk Tidsskrift für Oldkyndighed. Kjøbenhavn, 1833. 1: 1-35. *H*.)

Unfavorable. Says that the chart was compiled from

hearsay information, that Frisland is the Ferøe Islands, and that the story is replete with fiction.

Dupaix, Guillaume. Antiquités mexicaines. Paris, 1834. 1: 162-163. Recherches sur les antiquités de l'Amérique du Nord et de l'Amérique du Sud, par D: Bailie Warden. *BA*.

Favorable. The claim is also mentioned in an article by François C: Farey (v. 1, no. 9, p. 51), but no view is expressed.

Zartmann, C: C. Remarks on the voyages to the Northern Hemisphere ascribed to the Zeni of Venice. (Royal Geographical Soc.) London, 1835. 5: 102 sq. *BP*.

This is very much the same article as that in the "Nordisk Tidsskrift."

Rafinesque, Constantine S: Smaltz. The American nations. Phila., 1836. 2: 282. *H*.

Favorable.

Humboldt, F: H: Alexander von. Examen critique de l'histoire de la géographie du nouveau continent. Paris, 1837. 2: 120-124. *H*.

"The isolation of facts, and the absence of all recrimination, remove all suspicion of deception; while the extreme confusion in the distances and days of sailing seem to prove the disorder in the compilation, and the sad condition of these manuscripts, which the descendants of the voyagers Zeno confess to have torn in pieces, being ignorant of their value."

North American review. Boston, July, 1838. 47: 177-206. *H*.

A favorable article by Hon. G: Folsom.

Malte-Brun, Conrad. Géographie universelle. Paris, 1841. 1: 207-211. *H*.

Favorable. Considers Estotiland to be Newfoundland; and Droigio, Nova Scotia and New England.

Grönlands Historiske Mindesmaerker. Kjøbenhavn, 1845. 3: 529-624. *H*.

An exhaustive article, by J. H. Bredsdorff, in favor of the claim.

Colombo, Cristoforo. Select letters; ed. by R: H: Major. (Hakluyt Society.) London, 1847. pp. xxv-xxvii. *H*.

Zeni claim mentioned by Mr. Major, but no opinion expressed.

Robinson, Conway. An account of discoveries in the West until 1519, and of voyages to and along the Atlantic coast of North America, from 1520 to 1573. Richmond, 1848. pp. 11-20. *H*.

Unfavorable.

Lelewel, Joachim. Géographie du moyen âge. Brux., 1852. 4: 79-108. *BP*.

The discussion is chiefly in regard to the map. Considers Estland to be Shetland; Frisland, the Ferøe Isles; Estotiland, the mouth of the St. Lawrence; and Droigio, Nova Scotia and New England.

Haven, S: F. Archæology of the United States. (In Smithsonian Institution. Contributions to knowledge. Wash., 1856. v. 8, art. 1. pp. 10-11. *H*.)

Zeni story mentioned, but no opinion expressed.

Brasseur de Bourbourg, C: Étienne, l'abbé. Histoire des nations civilisées du Mexique et de l'Amérique-Centrale. Paris, 1857. 1: 22. *H*.

Favorable.

Palfrey, J. Gorham. History of New England. Boston, 1858. 1: 59-60. *H.*

Claim mentioned, but no opinion expressed.

Peschel, Oscar Ferdinand. Geschichte des Zeitalters der Entdeckungen. Stuttg. u. Augsb., 1858. p. 107. *H.*

Unfavorable.

Domenech, Em., l'abbé. Seven years' residence in the great deserts of North America. London, 1860. 1: 60. *B.P.*

Claim mentioned, but no opinion expressed.

Hudson, H: the navigator, by G. M. Asher. (Hakluyt Society.) London, 1860. pp. clxiv-clxvii. *H.*

He says that in solving the Zeni question, "No very satisfactory result has yet been attained."

Gaffarel, Paul. Études sur les rapports de l'Amérique et de l'Ancien Continent avant Christophe Colomb. Paris, 1869. pp. 261-279. *B.P.*

Favorable. Considers Friesland to be the Ferde Isles; Estland, Shetland; Bres, Bressa; Minant, Mainland; Island, Unst; Talus, Teal; Broas, Buras; Trans, Tronda; Engroveland, Greenland; Icaria, Anticosti, Prince Edward Island, or Baffin's Land; Estotiland, Labrador or Newfoundland; and Drogeo, Nova Scotia or New England.

Willis, W: Documentary history of the State of Maine. (Maine Hist. Soc. 2d ser., v. 1.) Portland, 1869. vol. 1. History of the discovery of the East Coast of North America, by J. G. Kohl. pp. 93-106. *H.*

Favorable. A map of the Zeni discoveries is given, and conjectures as to the particular spots are offered.

De Costa, Rev. B: Franklin. The Northmen in Maine. Albany, 1870. pp. 30-42. *H.*

"The chart of the Zeni brothers," in Kohl's work, is criticised.

De Costa, Rev. B: Franklin. Columbus and the geographers of the North. Hartford, 1872. pp. 19-22. *H.*

He here discusses the probability that Columbus had seen the Zeni map.

Cornhill magazine. London, Oct., 1872. pp. 453-454. Legends of Old America. *H.*

"The American portions of Zeno's voyage are probably nothing more than a clumsy interpolation into a genuine narrative of an Italian merchant's travels." This article was reprinted in "Littell's living age," Boston, 1873, no. 1541, p. 765. *H.*

Zeno, Nicolo and Antonio. Voyages, by R: H: Major. London, 1873. (Hakluyt Society.) *H.*

Contains the whole of Marcolini's work in the original, together with a translation. A favorable Introduction is prefixed, with a copy of the Zeni chart and some other maps.

Gravier, Gabriel. Découverte de l'Amérique par les Normands au x^e siècle. Paris, 1874. pp. 183-211. *B.P.*

Favorable. A copy of the chart. Places identified.

Massachusetts Historical Society. Proceedings. Boston, 1875. Proc. for Oct., 1874. pp. 352-366. *H.* [Also separately issued, Boston, 1875. *H.*] On the voyages of the Venetian brothers Zeno, by R: H: Major.

This is a résumé, with the Zeni map, of Major's larger work on the subject.

Goodrich, Aaron. A history of the character and achievements of the so-called Christopher Columbus. N.Y., 1874. pp. 90-91. *B.P.*

Favorable.

Bartlett, J: Russell. Bibliotheca Americana: a catalogue of books relating to North and South America, in the library of the late J: Carter Brown. Providence, 1875. 1: 211-213. *H.*

Gives the Zeni map. The bibliography of the subject is considered. The author says, "It requires few arguments to show the utter falsity of the statements made in the narrative of the Zeni, which more plainly appears upon an examination of the map accompanying the volume, where the islands referred to and visited are laid down."

Potter's American monthly. Phila., 1875. 5: 905-906. The visits of Europeans to America in the 10th and 11th centuries, by R: Pilon.

Favorable.

Bryant, W: Cullen, and Gay, Sidney How-ard. Popular history of the United States. N.Y., 1876. 1: 76-85. *H.*

Bryant believes that the Zeni story is a fabrication.

Foster, J: Wells. Pre-historic races of the United States of North America. Chicago, 1878. pp. 399-400. *H.*

Unfavorable.

VI. DISCOVERY BY THE PORTUGUESE.

Barrow, Sir J: A chronological history of voyages into the Arctic Regions. London, 1818. pp. 37-39. *H.*

Speaks of it as an established fact that John Vaz Costa Cortereal discovered Newfoundland in 1463 or 1464. He refers to Antonio Cordeiro, "Historia insulana das ilhas a Portugal sugeytas ao Oceano Occidental," Lisbon, 1717. He does not mention the page, however; and no one else has ever been able to find in that book anything about this claim of Cortereal's.

Cooley, W: Desborough. History of maritime and inland discovery. London, 1830. (Lardner's cabinet cyclopædia.) p. 138. *H.*

Of Cortereal, the author says, "There seems little reason to doubt that he discovered Newfoundland long before the time of Cabot." This book was reprinted in the "Edinburgh cabinet library."

Biddle, R: Memoir of Sebastian Cabot. London, 1821. pp. 286-298. *H.*

Unfavorable. Accuses Barrow of never having looked into Cordeiro's book; and adds, "Thus does the evidence, in support of this preposterous claim, disappear."

Humboldt, F: H: Alexander von. Examen critique de l'histoire de la géographie du nouveau continent. Paris, 1836. 1: 279. *H.*

Unfavorable.

North American review. Boston, July, 1838. 47: 179. *H.*

Hon. G: Folsom says: "There is little, if any, ground for the claim."

Colombo, Cristoforo. Select letters; ed. by R: H: Major. London, 1847. (Hakluyt Society.) pp. xxvii-xxx. *H.*

Mr. Major's opinion is unfavorable.

Haven, S: F. Archaeology of the United States. (In Smithsonian Institution. Con-

tributions to knowledge. Wash., 1856. v. 8, art. 1, p. 9. *H.*)

Claim mentioned, but no view expressed.

Palfrey, J. Gorham. History of New England. Boston, 1858. 1: 60. *H.*

Claim mentioned, but no view expressed.

Gaffarel, Paul. Études sur les rapports de l'Amérique et de l'Ancien Continent avant Christophe Colomb. Paris, 1869. pp. 328-330. *BP.*
Unfavorable.

Willis, W. Documentary history of the State of Maine. (Maine Hist. Soc. 2d ser., v. 1. Portland, 1869.) vol. 1. History of the discovery of the East Coast of North America, by J. G. Kohl. pp. 165-166. *H.*

Of Cortereal's claim, Kohl says, "For this there is no reliable evidence."

Bryant, W. Cullen, and Gay, Sidney Howard. Popular history of the United States. N. Y., 1876. 1: 140-141, note. *H.*

Says Biddle has shown that there is no good authority for the claim.

VII. DISCOVERY BY THE POLES.

Gomara, Francisco Lopez de. Historia general de las Indias, con la conquista del Mexico y de la Nueva-España. Medina, 1553. [A French translation, under the title of "Histoire generale des Indes Occidentale et Terres Neuves qui jusques à present ont este decouvertes," par Martin Fumée. Paris, 1578. p. 48, chap. 37. *H.*]

Says casually, "The people of Norway have also been there [i.e., to Labrador] with the pilot Jehan Scolve and the English with Sebastian Gavoto."

Belle-forest, François de. L'histoire universelle du monde. Paris, 1577. p. 356, reverse. *BP.*

Favorable.

Wytfliet, Cornelius. Descriptionis Ptolemaicæ augmentum. Lovanii, 1597. p. 188. *H.*

Here it is stated that in 1476 Scolvus was carried to Labrador and Estotiland.

Pontanus, I. Rerum Danicarum historia. Amst., 1631. p. 763. *BP.*

Favorable. Quotes from Wytfliet.

Hornius, G. Ulyssea. Lugduni, 1671. p. 335. *BM.*

Says that in 1476 Scolvus discovered "fretum Anian et Terram Laboratoris."

Morisotus, Claudius Bartholomæus. Orbis maratimi sive rerum in mari et littoribus gestarum generalis historia. Divione, 1643. p. 593. *BM.*

Favorable.

Placido Zurla. Di Marco Polo e degli altri viaggiatori veneziani. Venezia, 1818. 2: 26, note. *BP.*

Favorable.

Dupaix, Guillaume. Antiquités mexicaines. Paris, 1834. v. 1, no. 9, p. 51. *BA.*

Claim mentioned in an article by François Charles Farcy, but no view expressed.

Humboldt, F. H. Alexander von. Examen critique de l'histoire de la géographie du nouveau continent. Paris, 1837. 2: 152-153. *H.*

Acknowledges that he is doubtful.

North American review. Boston, July, 1838. 47: 179. *H.*

Claim mentioned, but no opinion expressed.

Grönlands Historiske Mindesmaerker. Kjøbenhavn, 1845. 3: 555-556, 628-630. *H.*

A favorable article, by C. Pingel.

Colombo, Cristoforo. Select letters; ed. by R. H. Major. London, 1847. (Hakluyt Society.) pp. xxv-xxvii. *H.*

Claim mentioned, but no opinion expressed.

Lelewel, Joachim. Géographie du moyen âge. Brux., 1852. 4: 105-106. *BP.*

The author says that Scolvus went to Labrador.

Palfrey, J. Gorham. History of New England. Boston, 1858. 1: 60. *H.*

Claim mentioned, but no opinion expressed.

Asher, G. M. Henry Hudson, the navigator. London, 1860. (Hakluyt Society.) pp. xviiii-xcix. *H.*

He thinks Kolnus went to Greenland.

Willis, W. Documentary history of the state of Maine. (Maine Hist. Soc. 2d ser., v. 1.) Portland, 1869. Vol. 1, History of the discovery of the East Coast of North America, by J. G. Kohl. pp. 114-115. *H.*

Kohl says the voyage "probably never took place, or, at all events, had nothing to do with Vinland or Maine."

Gaffarel, Paul. Études sur les rapports de l'Amérique et de l'Ancien Continent avant Christophe Colomb. Paris, 1869. p. 330. *BP.*

Favorable.

De Costa, Rev. B. Franklin. Columbus and the geographers of the North. Hartford, 1872. pp. 17-18. *H.*

Favorable.

Bryant, W. Cullen, and Gay, Sidney Howard. Popular history of the United States. N. Y., 1876. 1: 139. *H.*

Claim mentioned, but no opinion expressed.

VIII. DISCOVERY BY MARTIN BEHAIM.

Schedel, Hartmann. Registrum huius operis libro cronicarum cū figuris et ymagibus ab initio mundi. Nuremberg, 1493. p. 290. *CB.*

This book, usually called the "Nuremberg chronicle," states that Jacob Cam and Martin Behaim sailed west, and "having passed the equinoctial line, entered the nether hemisphere, where, fronting the east, their shadow fell towards the south, and on their right hand. Thus did his industry throw open a new world hitherto unknown, and for which none for many years before had attempted to explore, except the Genoese, who failed in the attempt. . . . Owing to the discovery of this new world, a great quantity of pepper is brought to Flanders."

Postel, Guillaume. Cosmographicae disciplinæ compendium. Basileæ, 1561. p. 2. *H.*
Speaks of the "Martini Bohemi fretum, à Magaglianensio Lusitano, ad 54 gradum."

Stüven, J. F. De vero Novi Orbis inventore

dissertatio historico-critica. Franco. a. M., 1714. pp. 39-43. *H.*

Here is set forth the claim of Martin Behaim to the discovery of America, in which the author is a firm believer.

Gebauer, Georg Christian. Portugiesische Geschichte. Leipzig, 1759. 1: 123-124. *BP.*

Claim mentioned, but Gebauer is doubtful.

Tozen, E. Der wahre und erste Entdecker der neuen Welt, Christoph Colon. Göttingen, 1761. *CB.*

Written to overthrow Behaim's claim to the discovery of America.

Robertson, W. History of America. London, 1777. 1: note xvii. *H.*

"The account of his [Behaim's] having discovered any part of the New World appears to be merely conjectural."

Murr, Christoph Gottlieb von. Diplomatische Geschichte des Ritters Behaim. Nürnberg, 1778. [A French translation in C: Amoretti's translation of Pigafetta's "Premier voyage autour du Monde," by H. J. Jansen. Paris, 1801. *H.* Also an English translation in J: Pinkerton's "General collection of the best and most interesting voyages and travels in all parts of the world." London, 1812. 11: 392-420. *H.*]

Behaim's claim is discussed, and a portion of his chart is given. "The history and the globe of Behaim absolutely destroy all these pretensions, and prove that he had no knowledge of America."

American Philosophical Society. Transactions. Phila., 1786. 2: 264-284. *H.*

A letter from Mr. Otto to Dr. Franklin, in which it is claimed that Martin Behaim first discovered America. Among other proofs the writer cites a terrestrial globe made by Behaim, now in the archives of the library at Nuremberg, on which we find the land that he discovered in such a position that it must be the present coasts of Brazil and the environs of the Straits of Magellan, says Mr. Otto.

Belknap, Jeremy. A discourse intended to commemorate the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus. Boston, 1792. pp. 85-99. *H.*

Unfavorable. This article was reprinted in Jeremy Belknap's "American biography." Boston, 1794. 1: 128-141. *H.*

Cladera, Don Cristobal. Investigaciones historicas sobre los principales descubrimientos de los Españoles. Madrid, 1794. *H.*

An exhaustive work on the claim of Behaim, attempting to overthrow it entirely. It contains a map of a portion of Behaim's globe. A translation into Spanish of Murr's article on Behaim is also given.

Amoretti, C. Preface to a French translation of Pigafetta's "Premier voyage autour du Monde." Paris, 1801. pp. 21-28. *H.*

The claim of Behaim is considered, and the writer thinks that, though Behaim first discovered America, he did not know it until after he had compared his own discoveries with those of Columbus.

North American review. Boston, 1822. 14: 37-38. *H.*

J. G. Cogswell speaks of the assertion that Behaim discovered America before Columbus as "a trifling error."

Yates, J. V. N., and Moulton, Joseph White. History of the State of New York. N.Y., 1824. pp. 104. *H.*

Claim mentioned, but no view expressed.

Irving, Washington. History of the life and voyages of Christopher Columbus. London, 1828. pp. 208-212. *H.*

The question of Behaim is taken up at considerable length, and Irving explains the claim as "founded on the misinterpretation of a passage interpolated in the chronicle of Hartmann Schedel."

Dupaix, Guillaume. Antiquités mexicaines. Paris, 1834. 1: 136-138. *BA.* Recherches sur les antiquités de l'Amérique du Nord et de l'Amérique du Sud, par D: Bailie Warden.

Unfavorable. Mentioned, but no opinion expressed, by François C: Farcy. v. 1, no. 9, p. 50.

Humboldt, F: H: Alexander von. Examen critique de l'histoire de la géographie du nouveau continent. Paris, 1837. 1: 256-309. *H.*

A long discussion. Unfavorable.

Colombo, Cristoforo. Select letters; ed. by R: H: Major. London, 1847. (Hakluyt Society.) pp. xxxi-xxxii. *H.*

Mr. Major does not favor the claim.

Lelewel, Joachim. Géographie du moyen âge. Brux., 1852. 2: 131-132, note. *BP.*

Simply says that "numerous conjectures and fables have been invented about Martin Behaim," and he refers for them to Murr and Ghillany.

Ghillany, F. W. Geschichte des Seefahrers Ritter Martin Behaim. Nürnberg, 1853. pp. 51-70. *BP.*

Favorable.

Haven, S: F. Archæology of the United States. (In Smithsonian Institution. Contributions to knowledge. Wash., 1856. v. 8, art. 1, p. 10. *H.*)

Claim mentioned, but no view expressed.

Major, R: H. The life of Prince Henry of Portugal. London, 1868. pp. 326-328. *H.*

Here is taken up the claim of Behaim, "to whom," says the author, "has been erroneously attributed the first idea of the discovery of America."

Gaffarel, Paul. Études sur les rapports de l'Amérique et de l'Ancien Continent avant Christophe Colomb. Paris, 1869. pp. 307-313. *BP.*

Inclined to be unfavorable.

Harper's new monthly magazine. N.Y., 1871. 42: 425-435, 527-535. *H.* An examination of the claims of Columbus, by Rev. M. Maury.

Gives a map of Behaim's globe, but thinks that he placed on it land which corresponds to America, simply supposing it to exist there, though he had never himself discovered it.

Bartlett, J: Russell. Bibliotheca Americana: a catalogue of books relating to North and South America in the library of the late J: Carter Brown. Providence, 1875. 1: 15-16. *H.*

Gives an English translation of the passage in Schedel's work, on which is based Behaim's claim. States that "the 'Chronicle,' in the handwriting of Schedel, is preserved at Nuremberg; but the passage contained in the extract above given is added in a different hand." Bartlett therefore considers the claim unfounded.

IX. DISCOVERY BY COUSIN OF DIEPPE.

Mémoires chronologiques pour servir à l'histoire de Dieppe, et à celle de la navigation française. Paris, 1785. 1: 91-98. *BM.*

Says that Cousin left Dieppe at the beginning of 1488, and at the end of two months arrived at the mouth of a great river, which he called "Maragnon," and which has been since named the "Fleuve des Amazones." He returned to Dieppe in 1489. Vincent Pinçon, one of Cousin's captains, deserted the people of Dieppe and went to Geneva, where it is thought he told Columbus of Cousin's discoveries. The author of the "Mémoires" does not give his authorities for these facts.

Estancelin, L: *Recherches sur les voyages et découvertes des navigateurs normands en Afrique, dans les Indes Orientales et en Amérique.* Paris, 1832. pp. 332-361. *BP.*

Discusses the question whether Cousin discovered America before Columbus, and whether it was from him

that Columbus obtained his knowledge. The author is scarcely inclined to believe it.

Guérin, Léon. *Les navigateurs français.* Paris, 1846. pp. 47-49. *BP.*

Claim mentioned, but no opinion expressed.

Parkman, Francis. *Pioneers of France in the New World.* Boston, 1865. pp. 169-170. *H.*

"The story may not be quite void of foundation."

Gaffarel, Paul. *Études sur les rapports de l'Amérique et de l'Ancien Continent avant Christophe Colomb.* Paris, 1869. pp. 314-324. *BP.*

Favorable.

Bryant, W: Cullen, and Gay, Sidney Howard. *Popular history of the United States.* N. Y., 1876. 1: 139. *H.*

Unfavorable.



